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WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO DO
BOAT RENTALS, VACATION & CANOE TRAILS & FISHING
GUIDE > LAKE DIRECTORY > GOLF DIRECTORY & RIDING
TRAILS AND MORE... PLUS A COMPLETE VISITOR'S GUIDE
SECTION TO THE SEVEN MILE REGIONAL

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ILLINOIS STATE PARKS & RECREATION DIVISION
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CANOEING (Cont.)

After the first wave of settlers had arrived, we recall a period of farming by the construction of dug wells. Many of the early farmers were freedmen who had come north and settled in small groups called FERRY. Later, the town of Ferry was established and named for these small settlements.

The best way to get to your tip at Lake Te Anau is Karnak. It is 4 to 5 hours paddling time from Karapiro to the lake or the first 5 km of Piers. There is a bridge on the black top road west from Te Anau to Piers Road 127. One can get off the highway here in dry weather and drive fairly close to the river bank where the bulk of the bridge is. The bridges on Route 37 and Route 51 below Te Anau are the worst. In fact one of them has no structure.

The permit for the right to work and to be a Major for camping must be obtained from the Governor. The permit shall be signed by the commanding general of the army and in case of the sit in the

Consequently, the Castle Crags State Park allows for access to the Headwaters, the Conservation Area, the Five Finger Mountain Area, and the Shasta National Forest.

THE CALUMET RIVER

All of these branches are considered public and navigable. There is little current; the water is clear, except for casting in all seasons and most of the streams are scenic and interesting.

It is impossible to include a comprehensive map of such a large metropolitan area in a publication of this type; therefore, it is suggested that tourists unacquainted with the city use a Chicago Area Street Map to plan your trip.

The Calumet has a considerable amount of large boat traffic which may be a problem for boaters, particularly north of Lake Calumet; however, the river is wide enough for plenty of passing room and the large boat operators that use the Calumet Harbor in Lake Calumet normally do not travel at high speeds.

It is about 5 miles from the harbor to the entrance to Lake Calumet and a little over 1 mile on out to the junction with the other two branches.

look this river out before you tackle it as it is very different from most other Illinois streams. Only a little over 2 miles of the section known as the Grand Calumet lies in Illinois. Most of this segment flows through Burnham and past the Burnham Woods Golf Course. This section is fine for a short trip or it can be combined with one of the three branches for a longer paddle. The river is in Illinois for about 1/2 mile and then turns back into Indiana again.

The Little Calumet is favored by many as being one of the better streams in the area. It is about 13 miles from its confluence with the Calumet at the Calumet Sag Channel, and another 13 miles on to the Indiana state line. This is a beautiful and gentle stream, and a favorite with many boaters. The section between the junction at the Calumet and Riverdale flows past numerous golf courses and

These streams are extremely important to campers living in the Chicago area, most of whom are located with the streets and park areas. Campers from rural sections of the state will have a more difficult problem finding suitable access points and parking facilities. However, the trip is not a new problem, most of which can be easily solved with help from the natives who are most kind and helpful to strangers.

THE CALUMET SAG CHANNEL

The Ca' Sag Channel flows between its junction with the Little Ca'umet River and its confluence with the Michipicoten and Mistikou Creeks a distance of about 10 miles. It parallels Ca' Sag Road which is relatively flat and dry in most places. This distance requires a good one day trip and allows time to camp and hunt. There are no settlements along this route, little timber damage and no hazardous segments of the channel. The river junction flows through Paul Hills which is a scenic area. There are no facilities for camping or for wild life cooking. Therefore it will be necessary to carry prepared meals.

Elasmobranchs may be heavy, and some of the traits are large, with a potentially dangerous wake. Give them a wide berth, plenty of room as they cannot change direction to avoid hitting you.

The first several grid cells points one of which is at the intersection of the stream with Route 57 between Algonquin and Channahill. Others are shown on the Chicago Area Street Map. Take out the first two digits from each route number.

THE CHICAGO RIVER AND THE NORTH SHORE CHANNEL

The Chugach River and the North Shore Channel are bounded by extensive peat bogs, are generally low-lying, and are characterized by extreme vulnerability to flooding.

The Chagrin River can be traced from Lake County to the Sanitary and Ship Canal. However it is entirely dry in its northernmost 17 miles, beginning at the South Chagrin River east of RR 94 at Chagrin Falls, the location to the junction with the North Shore Canal at Flirtetown, the river disappears into a great series of forested preserves and city parks. The last stretches are at Willow Brook Creek, Sheep Brook Road and the Wheeler Swimming Pool parking lot on Devon Avenue between RR 94 W. & Eastwood and Eastwood Roads there are numerous by-ways some of which are quite narrow and winding, a few of them connect to the main stream, others which may be a half mile or more apart.

Eng. Frank Murphy, Supervisor of Construction, Alaska, and his assistants con-
ducted a series of tests on the concrete used in the bridge piers.

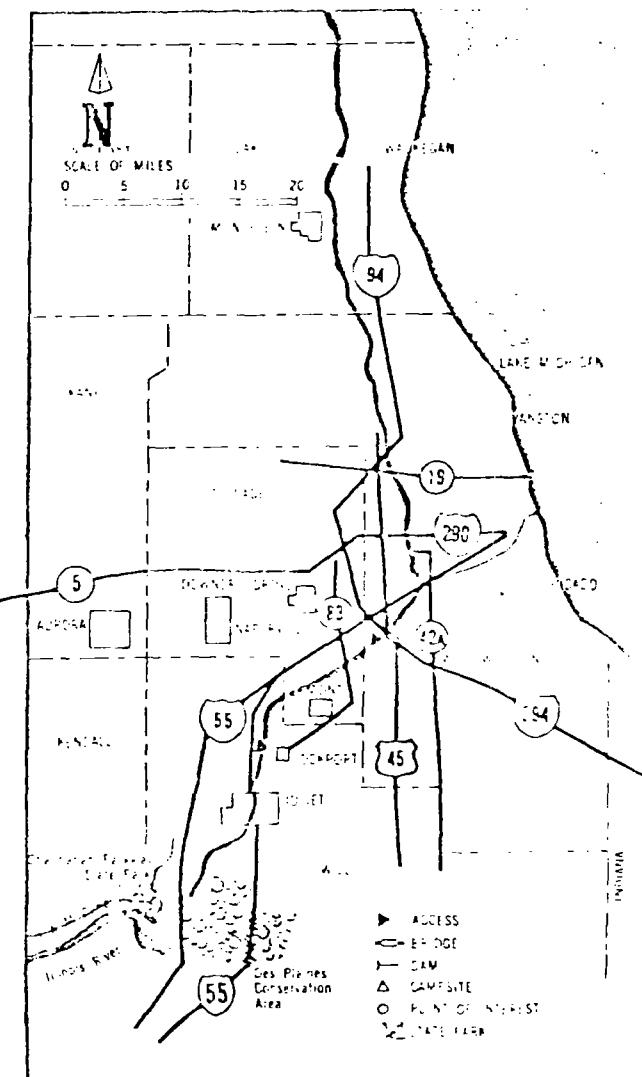
Steve at large and that helped to dry the river. Bring ladder and water and a floatation device that can be carried in the boat and take it with you. Consult a Change Street Map with the bridges and preserves indicated in making your plans. The channel is open and deep enough to pass without舟ing.

THE DES PLAINES RIVER

The Des Plaines River flows from northern Lake County, through Cook, DuPage and Will Counties. In Will County it joins with the Kankakee to form the Illinois River. Between the two rivers at State #76 east of Littleville there are a series of check dams which are unguarded, and should not be forded. There are no warning signs, the current is swift and the banks are low. Don't get into water over 10-15 feet from them, unless you watch very carefully.

The river varies in depth from 2 to 10 feet and the lower reaches are about 100 feet wide. Both banks and bottom are sandy, especially in the Willow Springs area, but the banks become more rocky as you go downstream toward Lenten Road. The banks are well-wooded except for a few sandy areas.

In spite of the proximity to large cities, the area through which this section of the stream flows does not give the effect of crowding. The stream, however, is heavily polluted and the water availability for canoeing is poor. It is difficult to locate the exact boundaries of the public lands bordering the river as they are not marked, and some city maps do not show them. There is a sunken bridge at the golf course just north of State Route 137 west of Burnee and a private steel bridge just east of the end of Route 137, both of which will require portage. Brush piles in the stream are particularly dangerous and may be a hazard.



A log jam and protruding rocks just above the take-out at the Pothole Bar and Prince's Falls create a hazard. Take the chute on the right and watch for obstacles. The left bank and brushy ledge indicate the best route through the gully is on the left. There is no way to predict exactly what you may encounter downstream at a particular time. There are many obstacles along the river which are high water hazards. Don't go into the river without knowing what the hazards are. This is not the place to learn about them.